

Oxford Cambridge and RSA Examinations
General Certificate of Secondary Education

LATIN
PAPER 3 (LANGUAGE 2)
FOUNDATION TIER

1942/3

Specimen Paper 2003

Additional materials: Answer booklet.
Candidates answer on the answer booklet.

TIME 45 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and Candidate number in the spaces provided in the answer booklet.
- Translate into English. Write your translation **on alternate lines**.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **40**.

Translate into English. Write your translation on alternate lines.

The two sons of Tarquinius Superbus are outwitted by their cousin, Brutus, who becomes the first Roman consul.

ultimus rex Romanorum erat Tarquinius Superbus. cives eum oderant. olim serpens pavimentum regiae transibat. omnes eam conspexerunt. rex, perterritus, duos filios ad Graeciam misit ut deum Apollinem rogaret quid nunc facere deberet. quod tamen filiis non confidebat, Brutum, filium sororis suae, comitem cum eis misit.

ubi responsum Apollinis audiverunt, duo iuvenes deum rogaverunt 'uter nostrum Romae rex erit?' eis respondit 'is qui osculum matri primus dabit potestatem Romae summam habebit.' deinde fratres ad matrem suam festinaverunt ut oraculo parerent. sed Brutus ad terram cecidit et eam, quam omnium hominum matrem esse credebat, osculatus est. postea cives Tarquinium expulerunt Brutumque consulem fecerunt.

(based on a story by LIVY)

Tarquinius Superbus, Tarquinius Superbi (m) = Tarquinius Superbus

odi, odisse = I hate

oderam (past tense of odi)

serpens, serpentis (f) = serpent

pavimentum, pavimenti (n) = floor

regia, regiae (f) = palace

transeo, transire, transii, transitus = I go across

Graecia, Graeciae (f) = Greece

Apollo, Apollinis (m) = Apollo

confido, confidere, confisus sum + dative = I trust

soror, sororis (f) = sister

comes, comitis (m) = companion

responsum, responsi (n) = reply

uter, utra, utrum? = which (of two)?

osculum, osculi (n) = kiss

potestas, potestatis (f) = power

oraculum, oraculi (n) = oracle

pareo, parere, parui + dative = I obey

cado, cadere, cecidi, casus = I fall

osculor, osculari, osculatus sum = I kiss

expello, expellere, expuli, expulsus = I expel

consul, consulis (m) = consul

[Total: 40]



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MARK SCHEME

Specimen Paper 2003

NOTES ON MARKING UNSEEN TRANSLATION

The principle of marking the unseen is to reflect the proportion of sense rendered accurately. This is known as **positive marking**.

The scheme can be used in two ways, which, if properly applied, should yield exactly the same mark for any script, since the totals are the same for each section. The differences are as follows:

(a) the word-based model: here each Latin word (unless a simple name, a glossed or repeated word) is allocated $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks according to its difficulty. Uninflected words usually carry $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for the meaning. Where 1 mark is allocated, $\frac{1}{2}$ will be for meaning, and $\frac{1}{2}$ for syntactical relationship. Where $1\frac{1}{2}$ marks are allocated (usually verbs), $\frac{1}{2}$ will be for meaning, $\frac{1}{2}$ for tense, and $\frac{1}{2}$ for voice or mood. Italics indicate where a word or element carries no mark.

This is a very precise scheme but is time-consuming. It is recommended, therefore, that it be used principally in the case of poor scripts, where using the other scheme requires excessive calculation or estimation of the proportion of sense.

(b) the clause-based model: this is similar to traditional schemes. Each sentence or clause carries a total mark according to its length. A proportion of this total should be awarded to reflect precisely the proportion of sense that the candidate has rendered accurately.

This is by far the easier scheme to use in the case of good scripts with few errors, since only a small number of marks needs to be written on the script.

The two schemes should **not** be used together, since this will inevitably lead to confusion. A quick glance at a script should be sufficient to show which is the appropriate scheme to use. However, in cases of doubt, when a good script contains a poorly-done clause, reference can be made to the word-based model for guidance.

Other points:

1. Ignorance of the meaning of the same word should not be penalised more than once. To assist here, a repeated word should have its stem in italics in the marking scheme.
2. Remember that a verb whose meaning is wrongly translated can still earn marks for correct tense, mood or voice.
3. With the demise of SPAG, the spelling of proper names is once again part of the unseen marking scheme. Thus if a name is not given its nominative case in the translation, it should lose its $\frac{1}{2}$ mark (if it carries a mark at all).

2 2 2 4 1 2 2 3 [18]
ultimus rex Romanorum erat Tarquinius Superbus. cives eum oderant.

1 1 1 1 3 2 2 4 [15]
olim serpens pavementum regiae transibat. omnes eam conspexerunt.

2 2 2 2 1 1 4
rex, perterritus, duos filios ad Graeciam misit

2 1 4 2 1 3 4 [31]
ut deum Apollinem rogaret quid nunc facere deberet.

1 1 2 1 3 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 4 [22]
quod tamen filiis non confidebat, Brutum, filium sororis suae, comitem cum eis misit.

1 1 1 4 2 2 2 4
ubi responsum Apollinis audiverunt, duo iuvenes deum rogaverunt

1 2 2 2 4 2 4
'uter nostrum Romae rex erit?' eis respondit

2 1 1 2 2 4 1 2 3 4 [56]
'is qui osculum matri primus dabit potestatem Romae summam habebit.'

1 2 1 2 2 4 1 3 [16]
deinde fratres ad matrem suam festinaverunt ut oraculo parent.

1 1 1 2 3 1 2
sed Brutus ad terram cecidit et eam,

2 2 2 2 2 4 3 [28]
quam omnium hominum matrem esse credebat, osculatus est.

1 2 1 3 1 1 1 4 [14]
postea cives Tarquinius expulerunt Brutumque consulem fecerunt.

[200 / 5 = 40]

